

## THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

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SUNDAY.....APRIL 3, 1892.

## THE FEATURES OF TO-DAY'S PAPER.

**PRESIDENTIAL PREP-**The Democratic Outlook from the Dome of the National Capitol—Feeling Against Hill and Cleveland Both.

**A LIST OF ELIGIBLES—**Candidates for the Nomination of the Chicago Democratic Convention—A Survey of the Field.

**GROVER CLEVELAND—**The President on the Political Situation—Tariff Reform Still the Issue.

**WHOM WE WILL VOTE FOR—**Full List of the Candidates Entered for the Primary Contest of Tuesday.

**GOSSIP ABOUT THE ATHLETES—**Professor Smith's Class in the Young Men's Christian Association—Points About Prominent Baseball Players and the Cyclists.

**THE BOSTONS AT ISLAND PARK—**The Game Rather One-Sided, but on the whole an Excellent Exhibition is Given.

**EASTER FASHIONS—**The Bonnet Demands that Careful Attention Be Given to the Coiffure—Specimen Gowns to Be Seen at the New York Big Openings.

**IN THE EMPIRE CITY—**Senator Hill, Minister, and After-Dinner Oratory—The Funny Side of the Draynor-Borrow-Astor Affair.

**MAJOR HENRY WIRZ—**His Trial and Execution—An Important Historical Page Supplied by Howison's Students' History of the United States.

**QUERIES AND ANSWERS—**Who Was "Jon," the Death-Devoted Greek?—The Napoleonic Bee?—The Seven Wonders of the World—Several Grammatical Questions.

**A BATH-FIX FRED HER—**How a Pretty Girl Emerged from a Crowd at Jasper's Church—Spring Costumes Versus Street-Sweepers—The Timidity of a Bridegroom.

**WITCHCRAFT IN THE SOUTH—**Facts from the Records in the Case of George Sherwood, of Princess Anne County, Va.

**THE STATE AT LARGE—**The Leading Current Events and Personal News of the Week. Notes Interesting to Virginians Everywhere.

**OLD POINT COMFORT—**The Gentlemen Give a Return German to the Young Ladies—A Military Bachelor's Tea-Party.

**Mr. Cleveland's Speech.**

The speech of Mr. CLEVELAND delivered at Providence, R. I., last evening, deals almost entirely with tariff reform—the shibboleth of true Democracy, and the test of loyalty to the people's cause," as he describes it. He declares that if the Democratic party does not give to the State of Rhode Island during the present session of Congress the free raw material she needs, "it will be because a Republican Senate or Executive thwarts its design."

He makes no new utterance on the free coinage of silver, and only refers to it inferentially, when he says that "it would please our adversaries if we could be allured from our watch and guard over the cause of tariff reform to certain other objects, thus forfeiting the people's trust and confidence." But he adds: "The national Democratic party will hardly gratify this wish and turn its back upon the people's lights in the wilderness of doubt and danger. His view is that our 'opponents must, in the coming national canvass, settle accounts with us on the issue of tariff reform."

The speech was carefully prepared, and advance copies of it were duly sent out to the press associations, but we can find nothing in it which suggests a way out of the difficulties which at this moment confront the Democratic party and threaten its success.

**The World's Fair.**

Virginia made but a small appropriation to the Chicago World's Fair—not enough to afford us a good reason for rejoicing over her liberality. However, we are glad that she did not fail to do "what she could." A larger appropriation would have redounded to the credit of the State. One of several hundred thousand dollars would not have been thrown away.

Mississippi is less liberal than Virginia. She refused to appropriate any sum to the Fair. On this subject the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette says:

"The Mississippi Legislature made an ugly thing in refusing an appropriation for the World's Fair. It looks bad, when Costa Rica, and far-away India, and other foreign countries, great and small, are already sending in their exhibits, fearing that in the rush after wealth they will be crowded out. Mississippi and Chile ought to go together behind a barn and kick one another."

And this paragraph moves us to say that Congress ought to make up for the shortcomings of all the delinquent States, and see to it that the World's Fair shall be all that it ought to be. The money thus expended will be money well disposed of. We would appropriate millions to the improvement of the Mississippi river; why not appropriate millions to make Chicago a city set upon a hill that cannot be hid and the United States the cynosure of the eyes of the world?

**Henrico Democrats.**

The friends of Mr. CLEVELAND in Henrico are circulating a "dodger" which does great injustice to the Hill men in that county, and which is very likely to breed discord in our ranks.

The advocates of Mr. Hill are characterized as "partisans of D. B. Hill," and it is charged that these "expect to manipulate the precinct-meetings in the interest of their candidate," regardless of the fact that a majority of the Democrats of the county favor one of the other candidates.

This is unbrotherly and unkind, and the Democrats of Henrico should show their disapproval of it in an unmistakable manner.

The gentlemen of Henrico whose first choice is Senator Hill invite a friendly contest, the time and places whereof have been well advertised. If they fail in their effort to elect a majority of the delegates to the county convention they will gracefully yield. If they succeed they are entitled to the same treatment. And all insinuations against them are out of place and indefensible.

We hope, now that it has been shown that out of an annual income of \$1,300,000 Richmond has never yet been called upon to pay more than \$43,000 on account of City Hall bonds, that there will be no occasion of the habit of attributing every

monetary inconvenience from which we suffer to the expense of building the City Hall.

## Evacuation-Day.

The most eventful day in the history of Richmond—one of the most eventful in the history of this country—was Monday, April 3, 1865, when the Confederates evacuated this city and it was occupied by the Federal army.

Richmond and Petersburg fell simultaneously, and the surrender at Appomattox occurred six days later. Thus the four-year war ended, and slavery was abolished and the relation of the States to the Federal Union was vastly changed.

Twice during the progress of that bloody war the two armies lay before Richmond for long periods, and often the city was threatened by the presence of the raiders of the Federal army. Once one of these parties reached BEN. GREEN'S farm, on the Westham (Cary-street) turnpike, and was there met and turned back by the youths of the city, who had been formed into local-defence companies.

When the time came to Westbrook, which is now the residence of Major Lewis GINTHER, and planted their guns in the plain which is between Westbrook and Mr. BRYAN'S farm, Laburnum. Their guns were light field-pieces—horse artillery—and their shots only reached as far down the road as the upper end of HARVEY'S old nursery. Being assailed in the rear by some small bodies of Confederate cavalrymen and confronted by a force of infantrymen, these raiders, too, drew off, though they knew it and been efficiently told they might have slain through our thin lines and rescued all of their comrades who were imprisoned on Belle Isle and in the Labby.

These were mere forays. They were made by bodies of splendidly-mounted cavalrymen, sent out when it was known that Lee's army was in some other section of the State, and were intended to devastate the country and carry off the negroes and the horses, mules, &c., and the foragers always hoped to find Richmond so unprotected that they could ride in and take possession. When it was known here that the raiders were coming, the bell in the Capitol Square tower was tolled incessantly, and forthwith there assembled on the Square the battalions of operatives from the Tredegar Works and from the government shops and those composed of the clerks in the Confederate Government offices and also the Virginia militia—the boys between 18 and 18 and the men between 45 and 55. All other able-bodied men were with Lee's army. Often and often, sometimes upon false alarms, sometimes in moments of great danger, these "local-defence troops" thus assembled at the tap of the bell, and they never failed to go to the front and hold our line of intrenchments until regular troops could be dispatched by Lee to defend the city.

These were exciting though brief glimpses of war. More protracted and more sanguinary was the scene here in the summer of 1862, when JOHNSON first and Lee afterwards faced McCLELLAN in sight of the city. The first engagement was at Drewry's Bluff May 16th. On June 26th began the seven-days' battles, after which McCLELLAN "changed his base"—i. e., retreated to Harrison's Landing. In this retreat to Harrison's Landing, the campaign the Confederates had to fight, the field of battle was only about five miles from the city. The dead and wounded were brought here from all the fields by thousands.

The siege began with the second battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, and ended with the evacuation. This was real war. Now GRANT opposed Lee. The lines of the two armies stretched from Richmond to Petersburg, and also covered the flanks of both cities.

The Federal raiders "cut" our railroads and broke our communications in many directions. Food and clothing grew scarce day by day. Recruits for the army were not to be had. When we lost a man his place in the trenches remained vacant. Not so with the enemy. As we grew weak they grew strong. Our despair gave them hope. At last GRANT made a movement which threatened to break Lee's communication with Lynchburg, and Lee had no other alternative than to withdraw from Petersburg and Richmond. The retreat ended in the surrender at Appomattox Courthouse.

The Confederates, being unwilling that the victorious army should have as spoils of war the tobacco stored in the government warehouses here, set them on fire. They also fired the bridges across the James after the last of the troops had passed over them. The wind spread these flames far and wide, and thus, roughly stated, a space was burned out of our business centre which extended northward to Main street, southward to the river, eastward to Fourteenth street, and westward to Eighth.

Richmond's cup of misery was now overflowing. She had to appeal to the enemy to stay the flames, and this they did. In the Confederacy, her currency went up in smoke. Bridges, banks, reports, warehouses, all were gone. Worst of all, the flower of her youth had been sacrificed upon the battle-fields, and those whose fortunes of war spared, returned to civil life to face a new condition of things, and to struggle under loads of old debts. And yet a "vineyard has ripened a vintage above these cinchers," and "clusters were found growing on the lava of all luck."

And here we now rebuild more solidly and stately than ever, and the war is so far back of us—though but twenty-seven years have passed—that these retrospections and moralizings will be "news" to many of the present inhabitants of Richmond.

## The Alliance Men.

Mr. J. BRAD. BEVELLER answers partially, in our issue of yesterday, the question we have recently often asked as to the Alliance men.

He says: "Should the present House fail to pass a free-coinage bill, and then furthermore should the Democratic National Convention fail to declare squarely and flat-footed for free coinage, many Alliance men and many who are not Alliance men in this State will vote the People's party ticket. If there be no People's party electoral ticket in Virginia they will stay at home."

Well, the present House of Representatives has failed to pass a free-coinage bill, and the Democratic National Convention will certainly "fail to declare squarely and flat-footed for free coinage." It was a House of Representatives Democratic by a two-thirds majority that killed the silver bill. This is the fact which we must first acknowledge. Then we may concede that a large majority of the Democrats voted for free coinage, but they were outvoted by a combination between the Republicans and the anti-silver Democrats. The Chicago convention will consist entirely of Democrats, and so there will be no chance for Democratic and Republican enemies of silver to combine in that body. All the same, the Virginia Alliance men may well wake up their minds now as later that there will be in the Chicago platform no "square and flat-footed declaration" in favor of free coinage. We must not deceive ourselves or feed the people upon false hopes. Let us face the situation as it is. Let us, however, all keep cool, and not forget that we are southern Democrats.

## The Gerry-mander.

The practice of gerry-mandering the several States for the election of members of the National House of Representatives is such an evil and so great a wrong that it is time for our law-makers to be casting about for a remedy for it. In doing so, however, they must not undertake to run rough-shod over the Constitution of the United States. The remedy would be in the use of the word "gerrymander" in the sense in which it is used in the Constitution. But we think it may be safely assumed that if the Supreme Court of Wisconsin had a law to pass upon the constitutionality of the new redistricting that State for the election of congressmen the Supreme Court of the United States has the right

to review the decision reached in that case. If there ever was a case in which a "Federal question" was raised in a State court, the Wisconsin gerrymander case was one of that sort. The Wisconsin court knew that the Constitution of the United States empowered the National House of Representatives to be the sole judges of the elections of its members, and yet proceeded to decide that the Wisconsin law providing for those elections was unconstitutional. The same court could just as well have decided that the State had been properly divided. The statement of this fact proves at once and beyond a doubt that the composition of the next House of Representatives will be different under the decision we are now discussing from what it would have been if the Wisconsin court had rendered a contrary decision—thus showing that the House of Representatives is not the sole judge of the election of its own members, but must look to the courts of the several States for instruction, or advice, or the law. It is true the members of the next House of Representatives have not yet been elected, but this fact does not militate against the truth of the averment that in effect the Supreme Court of Wisconsin has unseated one set of gentlemen claiming to be congressmen and seated another set of gentlemen claiming to be congressmen. It does seem to us that such a decision cannot be right.

## University Extension.

The question of university extension is one that the people of Virginia must take hold of in earnest if they wish to keep abreast with the educational development of the day, and see our higher institutions of learning maintain their advanced position among the universities and colleges of the country. We are, therefore, glad to notice that in an article in the last number of the *Virginia Seminary Magazine*, Professor JOHN LESLIE HALL discusses this subject, and enters a plea for the organization of a Richmond chapter for university extension. It is to be hoped that he has blazed a way in which others will follow, and that the university shall have become an accomplished fact. As an original proposition university extension aims to carry the university to the people. It includes courses of university lectures in public auditoriums, which will be open to the masses and will bring the latter in touch with professors and their work. In order to do this there must be an organization, which by paying membership fees will raise a guarantee fund sufficient at least to compensate lecturers for their time. The movement had its genesis in England, where after meeting with marked success it spread through Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and Australia, and is estimated that last year over 50,000 of Scotch-Victoria's subjects enjoyed its benefits. In 1887 it was introduced into this country, and the result has been not only to open fields of intellectual enjoyment to thousands to whom these fields had been previously barred, but to stimulate the pursuit of useful knowledge, elevate the literary taste of the people, and give an impetus to the establishment and support of public libraries. The standard university extension lecture is designed to be popular, and neither too deep nor technical for the understanding of the man or woman of average education, but sufficiently unconventional and scholarly, or scientific, as the case may be, to encourage and excite a desire for collateral reading.

From the above standpoint, mainly Professor HALL treats the subject, and the view he gives is one worthy of the careful consideration of all thoughtful men. It is a view that appeals to the liberality of all interested in education, and we may add in sociology. But there is another and equally important aspect in which university extension must be looked upon. If it carries the university to the people the converse of the proposition is equally true. It carries the people to the university. By familiarizing parents with and interesting them in university and college methods and objects—by educating parents—it brings them to an appreciation of the value of liberal education, and thus it secures the higher education upon their children. It makes friends for the universities and colleges and tends to dissipate that most pernicious impression that liberal education is a stumbling block in the way of practical application to business pursuits. It antagonizes the assumption too frequently indulged in by the ultra-utilitarian that a knowledge of the humanities and cognate subjects is incompatible with success in trade and mechanical pursuits. These considerations applied with especial force to college and university authorities to promote the movement.

The establishment of a university extension chapter in Richmond would doubtless lead to the movement over the State, and the effect of this could not fail to be the upbuilding and popularizing of our universities and colleges. There would be no necessity for going outside of the State to engage lecturers. There is not a higher institution of learning in the Commonwealth which could not furnish its quota of lecturers who would measure up to the full requirements of the university extension system. Contact with these professors might teach the people to reflect on the lesson of OMAR KHAYYAM—

"Not far from home does genius temptfully shine, Nor thus far from the best of us is the mine."

Nevertheless, we would not confine the choice of lecturers to the professors in Virginia institutions.

That the movement could be initiated with success in Richmond would seem to be indicated by the fact that the courses of free lectures at Richmond College, provided through the liberality of the THOMAS family, have proved exceedingly popular. The influence of these lectures has been made manifest in more ways than one, and while they cannot be classed as strictly within the lines of university extension, at least they are organized in the North at about the best for this purpose. It is the same good results. They have laid a strong foundation of popular sentiment upon which to rear the broader structure now proposed.

## Postal Savings Banks.

Now that the silver question has been voted out of the House of Representatives at Washington, and the discussion of tariff reform, it may not be amiss to avail ourselves of the opportunity to say a word in favor of postal savings banks. One of the earliest advocates of the proposition to establish governmental savings banks was the founder of the DISPATCH, whose clear vision not infrequently enabled him to be ahead of his time. He favored it as a proposition to encourage economy and to furnish savings institutions whose solvency could not for a moment be doubted by any person intelligent enough and sufficiently well informed in the premises to be numbered amongst the friends of that proposition. For it is the best class of those persons who can have only in very small sums that they can be counted upon to support the proposition to establish postal savings banks.

We called attention last week to some of the recommendations made at the recent conference of postmasters at Washington—particularly in regard to the manner in which promotions should be made in the postal service, and to the rules regulating the pay and the duties of postal officials.

As in all occupations, there are experts in postal matters, and their recommendations carry weight with them. At the recent conference of postmasters 100 different propositions were made to the extension of the duties of the postal service. Most of them were, of course, "severely let alone," for there are persons innumerable who have not postal schemes which they propose and advocate upon all occasions. However, eighteen schemes were selected as feasible and desirable, and these were recommended to Congress for action at the present session, or as soon as possible.

At the head of these eighteen schemes was placed the proposition to establish postal savings banks—that is to say, government savings banks. This scheme was endorsed as necessary and as the most important.

Postal savings banks are not only convenient, but they are absolutely safe, as has been demonstrated by the experience of England, where the system has been in operation for years, and where many millions of pounds are always on deposit in postal banks. These deposits may be withdrawn at any time. The British system has grown into magnitude and popularity. Whoever would encourage economy, thrift, good habits, and the custom of laying up something for a rainy day should lend his assistance to the good work of establishing in this country a system of postal or governmental savings banks.

## The Rain-Makers.

We ought to have stated when we penned our paragraph alluded to in the following communication that, although the quantity of rain which falls on the globe in a year is a constant quantity, yet apparently a constant quantity, yet the quantity that falls on any given place is a constant quantity.

LEAVELL'S, SPOTSVYLDEN COUNTY, VA., MARCH 20, 1892.

To the Editor of the DISPATCH:

Speaking of artificial rain-making in your last issue, you say that the heat created by the earth from the sun being exactly the same every year, the same amount of evaporation of course must be produced. Consequently it would seem to be impossible to increase the natural amount of rainfall out of that evaporation. But there is an important fact to be considered—namely, that whenever the air is robbed of its moisture by any process whatever re-evaporation at once hastens to supply the deficiency. On this can only be proved by experiment. But there is a fact to be considered—namely, that whenever the air is robbed of its moisture by any process whatever re-evaporation at once hastens to supply the deficiency. On this can only be proved by experiment. But there is a fact to be considered—namely, that whenever the air is robbed of its moisture by any process whatever re-evaporation at once hastens to supply the deficiency. On this can only be proved by experiment.

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